

The House to inquire, whether the transmission of the bill between Washington and Boston cannot be expedited so as to prevent twelve hours detention in New York.

The joint resolution for the reception of the bill of Indiana was called up and debated, and finally passed.

The Indiana contested election cases were then taken up, and the resolution allowing further time for taking testimony was passed, after which the bill of Indiana was ordered to be returned to the Senate within ninety days.

The army bill was then considered, but without taking the question, after an executive session of the Senate was adjourned.

In the House, the deficiency appropriation bill was reported.

The Maryland contested election case was then considered, but no action was taken.

At the Senate, the bill for the resolution of Mr. Houston, in relation to a representative

Central America and Mexico, was taken up, and after discussion, laid on the table.

The question of the bill then taken up, but the Senate adjourned without voting on the question.

In the House, the resolution of the Committee on Elections in the Maryland case was passed.

In Committee of the Whole, the Indian appropriation bill was discussed, but the Committee rose without taking the question, and the House adjourned.

In the Senate Thursday, Mr. Green, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill for the admission of Kansas. Messrs. Douglas and Collier presented minority reports.

The Army bill was taken up and variously amended. Pending the consideration, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, after a personal explanation between Messrs. Davis and Bowie of Maryland, some remarks of the latter on the American party, and the discussion of the appropriation bill was resumed, and Mr. Shorter of Ala. made a most ultra Southern speech up on Kansas.

On Friday, the 15th of Tenn., made a personal explanation in reference to some remarks of Mr. Hatch of N. Y., on Wednesday, denouncing the obligations of the American party as treason.

Mr. Tompkins of Ohio, made a speech against and Mr. Clemens of Va., made one in favor of the Leecompton Constitution.

Mr. D. B. Douglass of N. Y., obtained the floor and the House adjourned.

The Senate, Friday, occupied most of the session with the consideration of the private calendar.

The Army bill was then taken up, and the Senate adjourned to Tuesday.

In the House, Mr. Hoard of N. Y., rose to question of privilege, and sent up a threatening letter which he had received from Mr. Burns of N. Y. containing some extracts from the *N. Y. Tribune* concerning the *Wells Fargo* case. Mr. Hoard had read on Friday last. Objection being made to Mr. Hoard's replying, the subject was dropped.

There then took up the private calendar.

Mr. Hatch, of N. Y., rose to a personal explanation and replied to the remarks of Mr. Zollieffer, made on Thursday, in reference to the duties and obligations of the American people.

Mr. Hoard of N. Y., rose to a personal explanation in reference to the matter previously referred to, and offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to inquire whether any improper attempts had been made by the Government to influence the election of members by the promise of patronage.

Pending the question, the House adjourned to Tuesday.

Mr. Everett's charity address in New York netted \$1781, and the treasurer also received special donations increasing the amount to \$4300, of which \$1000 was from Vere Henry Foster.

MR. STANTON'S SPEECH.—One hundred thousand copies of Mr. Stanton's great speech on Kansas affairs, delivered in New York are in course of publication.

A correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune* writes from Havana, Feb. 2, that the American brig Telegraph had just arrived, and landed four hundred out of six negroes originally shipped on the Coast of Africa.

NEW YORK, 1852.

The Paris correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser says the bark Adriatic, after taking in provisions at Genoa, again made its escape in the night in a storm and put to sea. The agent of Gantlier Bros who had been telegraphed from Marseilles to come and make a new seizure arrived a few hours too late.

THE SOUTH IN THE WAGON.—The *Saco* De-
ocrat, in the course of a well-considered ar-
gument on the Leecompton issue, says:—
"The South is in error, and is nearly un-
willing to insist that the trick of a convener
of a convention, to make a show of force, shall
be the known will of the people. Kansas
is successful now, it will be but a bootless vic-
tory. It cannot make Kansas permanent-
ly slave State; but it can break down the Nor-
thern Union, and prepare the way for the
election of an independent republic. There-
fore we look upon the success of the
Leecompton scheme as tending directly to that
result; for, however facetiously northern dem-
ocratic officials may acquiesce in the anti-republic-
an policy, they are bound to support it. The
people of Kansas accept the platform of the
Democratic party, as the platform of the
democratic platform. They will ne-
ver regard it as anything but a base denial of
the rights of the people, and as an incubator
of northern democratic party, such as it is.
The ground it has lost, but lose the lot
it has with difficulty retained. These may
be the last four years. There may be
unpleasant truths; but we believe they
will be proclaimed as such, and will be
proclaimed as such, with trumpet tongue in *Cur-*

It is not too late to save the party and country if the democracy there will at once about it."

HEAVY DAMAGES FOR CREEL PUNISHMENT SEA.—In the Superior Court in Boston, last week, Charles Ellingsham, a sailor, brought suit against the United States for damages for punishment inflicted on him by Captain Fredrick Danbar, master of ship Champion, of the voyage from Marseilles to Boston, in January of last year. It was in evidence that the plaintiff had been taken aboard the ship, and was frozen or so badly frost bitten that he was unable to use them; that a few days after the trial while his hands were yet bandaged, he was ordered to be taken to bend a foretopmast. He was unable to do this, and the captain ordered him to be flogged, and finally, with the mate, he was bound, the one using a rope and the other a heavy pin, driving him aloft and continuing to beat him until he was beyond their reach. He was then, by the captain's order, the mate had been taken from his hands, the skin was torn off with it; after getting aloft the second mate ordered him down, as he was not able to use his hands, and through danger of falling he told the officer that he was driven there, and the captain, and not daring to get down, he held on to the pin, and the ship was half till the sail was bent, and then came down with both hands frozen, so that he lost two

The school house in "Bucksport Center" opposite Frankfort, was destroyed by fire Sunday night, the 7th inst. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary. As there had been considerable trouble in the district, in reference to repairing, or building a new one.

